

JEFF. DAVIS.

DETAILS OF HIS CAPTURE.

His Camp Surprised at Daylight on the 10th Instant.

He Disguises Himself in His Wife's Clothing, and, Like His Accomplice Booth, Takes to the Woods.

He is Pursued and Forced to a Stand.

He Shows Fight and Flourishes a Dagger in the Style of the Assassin of the President.

His Wife Warns the Soldiers Not to "Provoke the President or He Might Hurt 'Em."

He Fails to Imitate Booth and Die in the Last Ditch.

HIS INGINOMINIOUS SURRENDER.

SKETCHES OF THE CAPTORS AND CAPTIVE.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE.

Secretary Stanton to Major General Dix.

Major General John A. Dix, New York, May 14, 1865.

The following details of the capture of Jefferson Davis have been received from Major General Wilson.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

General Wilson to Secretary Stanton.

MAJOR GEN. WILSON, MAJ. GEN. STANTON, MAY 12-11 A. M.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The following despatch announcing the capture of Jeff. Davis has been handed me by Colonel Maitland, commanding Second Division.

BRIDGEPORT, FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY, MAY 11, 1865.

To Capt. T. W. Scott, A. C. Second Division.

Has the honor to report that at daylight yesterday, at Irwinville, I surprised and captured Jeff. Davis and family, together with his wife, sister, and brother, his son-in-law, General Beauregard, his private secretary, Colonel Harrison, Colonel Johnson, Aide-de-camp on Davis' staff, Colonels Morris and Lubbock, and Lieutenant Hathaway, also several important names and a train of five wagons and three ambulances, making a most perfect success.

Had not a most painful mistake occurred, by which the Fourth Michigan and First Wisconsin came in conflict, we should have done better. This mistake cost us two killed and Lieutenant Booth wounded through the arm, in the Fourth Michigan, and four men wounded in the First Wisconsin. This occurred just at daylight after we had captured the camp. By the advance of the First Wisconsin they were mistaken for the enemy.

I returned to this point last night, and shall move right on to Macon, without waiting orders from you as directed, feeling that the whole object of the expedition is accomplished.

It will take me at least three days to reach Macon, as we are seventy-five miles out, and our stock much exhausted. I hope to reach Hawkinsville to-night.

I have the honor, &c.,

B. D. PRITCHARD.

Lieutenant Colonel Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

The First Wisconsin belongs to Lagrange's brigade, of McCook's division, and had been sent due east by General Croxson via Dublin.

Colonel Maitland distributed his command all along the south bank of the Ocmulgee and Altamaha.

This accounts for the collision between parts of the First and Second divisions, and shows the zeal of the command in the pursuit.

I have directed increased vigilance on the part of the command, in the hope of catching the other assassins.

Our dispositions of men are good, and so far none of the rebel chiefs have been got through.

Breakridge's son was captured the night before last eleven miles south of here.

Will send further details as soon as received.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major General.

GENERAL WILSON'S SECOND DESPATCH.

MAJOR GEN. WILSON, MAJ. GEN. STANTON, MAY 13-9:30 A. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Lieutenant Colonel Harrison, commanding the First Wisconsin, has just arrived from Irwinville. He struck the trail of Davis at Dublin, Lawrence county, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely night and day through the pine wilderness of Alligator creek and Green swamp, via Camberlandville, to Irwinville.

At Camberlandville Colonel Harden met Colonel Pritchard, with one hundred and fifty picked men and horses, of the Fourth Michigan.

Here in follow of the trail directly south, while Pritchard, having fresh horses, pushed down the Ocmulgee towards Hopeville, and thence via Horse creek to Irwinville, arriving there at midnight of the 9th. Jeff. Davis had not arrived.

From a citizen Pritchard learned that his party were camped two miles out of the town. He made dispositions of his men and surrounded the camp before day. Hayden had camped at nine P. M. with two miles, as he afterwards learned from Davis. The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at three A. M., and had gone but little more than a mile when his advance was fired upon by men of the Fourth Michigan.

A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was covered.

The firing in this skirmish was the first warning that Davis received.

The capture report that he had been on one of his wife's dresses and started for the woods, closely followed by our men, at first thought him a woman, but, seeing his boots while he was running, they suspected his sex at once.

The race was a short one, and the rebel President was soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie knife and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasions of Col. Harrison, without compelling the men to fire. He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he had believed our government more magnanimous than to hunt down women and children.

When Davis remarked to Colonel Harden, after the excitement was over, that the men had better not provoke the President or he might hurt some of 'em."

Regan behaved himself with dignity and resignation. The party dispersed were making for the coast.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major General.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, MAY 14, 1865.

The news of the capture of Jeff. Davis spread rapidly through the city last evening, and was the occasion of much excitement and rejoicing. It was announced at the various places of amusement, and called forth the most enthusiastic applause.

The details of the capture, published this afternoon in

extra, has turned into ridicule what as first was supposed to have been intended with some element of dignity worthy of the occasion. It is regarded as a fitting termination to such a career as that of the leading actor in the tragedy that he should have been captured while trying to make his escape in his wife's petticoats, and should have surrendered without an effort at resistance, which might have dignified in a glorious death his exit from the scene on which he lagged too long. He will now come here to be tried for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, and will probably die not as a political martyr, but as a felon and murderer.

From the well known characteristics of General Wilson and his pertinacity in attention to minute details no doubt is entertained that the arch-traitor Jeff. will be safely delivered to the authorities here for trial and punishment.

DETAILS OF THE FLIGHT.

That Jeff. Davis would eventually be captured has been for some time a foregone conclusion, in which the public have so thoroughly acquiesced that the official announcement that he is in the hands of General J. H. Wilson will be received with few demonstrations of joy. The event has been long anticipated that it falls as the assassination, the surrenders and the peace. "The capture of Jeff. Davis" is an announcement which, two years ago, would have been considered startling, indeed, but when the people saw that Lee and Johnston and Dick Taylor had been unable to escape the combinations of General Grant, they felt that there was little fear that Davis would succeed. The combinations by which the rebellion has been destroyed east of the Mississippi find gratifying completeness in the capture of the arch-traitor himself.

Davis began his flight from Richmond on the night of April 2, and by the morning of the 3d had succeeded in doing by rail what Lee could not with his army—in fact, reach Davis and get beyond Grant's lines. He was at Danville on the 5th of April, anxiously awaiting the appearance of Lee, and employing himself in lulling a wild, windy and rainy proclamation, in which he vainly promised what he could never hope to perform. He declared there was no reason to be discouraged, and that he had no intention of abandoning the cause. He got the news of the surrender of Lee at nine o'clock at night on April 8, and at daylight the next morning he left in a private conveyance for Greensboro, N. C. Here he remained for several days. He was prominent, through his Secretary of War, Breckinridge, in arranging the terms of the Sherman-Johnston armistice, in which that admirable strategist, Sherman, failed so signally as a diplomatist. He remained at or near Greensboro during the time that elapsed in which the agreement of Sherman and Johnston was submitted to the authorities at Washington, and as if confident the terms would be accepted, he employed himself in organizing a detachment of cavalry, under General W. H. T. Walker, and S. G. Dibrell, as an escort for himself, his family and treasures to the coast of Florida or the Trans-Mississippi Department. On the receipt of the intelligence that the administration was not to be duped into the acceptance of the terms of the Sherman-Johnston armistice, he promptly decamped from Greensboro and continued "his flight."

His route from Greensboro to Irwinville, Georgia, is not distinctly known. On April the 25th he left Charlotte, escorted by about three thousand cavalry. The men were mostly Kentuckians and Texans. Davis made a speech in Charlotte before leaving, in which, in his usual style, he promised to have a larger army in the field than ever before.

He had with him a train of about twenty wagons. His escort were more desperadoes and adventurers, many of whom were formerly under Johnston. He crossed the Savannah river a short distance above Augusta on May 2, and at Powellton, Hancock county, on May 5. In the meantime vengeance, on the wings of lightning, was pursuing him. By means of the rebel telegraph wires the President telegraphed his proclamation, accusing Davis of being in league with the assassins of President Lincoln, to General Wilson at Macon, Ga. General Wilson at once scattered handbills describing Davis throughout the country, and started his cavalry in search of the culprit. The result of the search is thus modestly announced by General Wilson:

MAJOR GEN. WILSON, MAJ. GEN. STANTON, MAY 12-11 A. M.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant and Hon. Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to report that at daylight of the 10th instant, Colonel Pritchard, commanding Fourth Michigan Cavalry, captured Jeff. Davis and family, with Regan, Postmaster General, Colonel Harrison, Private Secretary, Colonel Johnson, Aide-de-camp; Colonel Morris, Colonel Lubbock, Lieutenant Hathaway, and others. Colonel Pritchard surprised their camp at Irwinville, in Irwin county, Ga., seventy-five miles southeast of this place. They will be here to-morrow night, and will be forwarded under strong guard without delay.

I will send further particulars at once.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major General.

The despatches from General Wilson, which we publish elsewhere, give in detail the rest of the story.

THE NEWS IN THE CITY.

The capture of Jeff. Davis did not create in this city that degree of excitement which such an event might be expected to occasion. People took the matter quite coolly and calmly. Nobody, in fact, seemed much astonished or excited in consequence, and things went on pretty much the same as usual at all outward appearances. The cause of the lack of excitement is doubtless the declining interest in everything concerning the rebellion. The community felt that the fighting is over and the Union restored, and therefore care little for what may follow. Had the capture occurred a few months, or even weeks, sooner there would have been a very different condition of things to report; but occurring at this late day, and when people daily expected some such winding up of the arch-traitor's career, it only awakens the customary interest that any ordinary event might give rise to. It shows how very insignificant the rebel ex-President must have become, too, when people do not even think it worth their while to glory over his misfortune.

The probable disposition of Jeff. was much discussed yesterday. "Some hoped he would be hanged without a moment's delay for his treason, while others expressed the views lately enunciated by Wendell Phillips, and were in favor of leaving him to the sting of his own conscience. All, however, agreed that if he is implicated in the assassination scheme hanging would be too good for him."

SKETCHES OF THE CAPTORS.

Sketch of Brevet Major General James H. Wilson.

No less great than the wonderful revelations of the material resources of the country has been the development of all grades of men equal to every emergency. Less than five years ago the subject of this sketch was a cadet at the government academy; to-day he leads an army, and his name is associated at the head of the fighting and one of the most brilliant raids of the war.

James H. Wilson, Brevet Major General of Volunteers, and Captain of Engineers United States Army, was born in Lower Illinois about the year 1840. He entered West Point as a cadet in 1856, and graduated fifth in his class, June 30, 1860. On the following day he was promoted to brevet second lieutenant Topographical Engineers.

Upon the outbreak of the rebellion he was made full second lieutenant, to date from June 10, 1861. On the 9th of September following he became first lieutenant in his corps. Upon the organization, at Annapolis, Maryland, of the Sherman (P. V.) expedition to Hilton Head, South Carolina, Lieutenant Wilson was ordered to duty as chief of Topographical Engineers of that army. After the forces had crossed a foothold in South Carolina Lieutenant Wilson conducted a number of reconnaissances through the rivers and other water courses in the vicinity of Fort Pulaski, on the Savannah river, with a view to future operations in that direction. On December 24, 1861, he left on a more extended and distant reconnaissance to discover whether a navigable passage existed between Calhoun Sound and the Savannah River. At this time the extreme advance of our forces rested on Dawkins Island, leaving Calhoun Sound in two deep bays, with a detachment of seventy men of a Rhode

Island regiment, Lieutenant Wilson proceeded by night through a number of intricate channels. At various points along the route the party spied the picket fire of the enemy, but passed them with muffled oars and without eliciting discovery. After a night of fruitless search the party drew up with the dawn of day and secreted themselves in the grass. When night returned they again took to their boats. Pushing on their way they soon entered Wright river, and, rounding the point of Jones' Island, entered the Savannah. The rest of the night was passed in making soundings, approaching within the very guns of Pulaski, and so near that the sentries could be heard at their post. Lieutenant Wilson now pushed on to the Savannah beyond Venus Point, to the mouth of Mud river, whence he returned to the Wright, and thence to the headquarters of the army. The result of this reconnaissance was the discovery of a passage for gunboats drawing ten feet and clear of the guns of the fort. In the subsequent operations against Pulaski the troops followed Lieutenant Wilson's route, and a battery was established at Venus Point. Lieutenant Wilson was promoted to the rank of major, and was conspicuously engaged on engineer duty until the summer of 1862, when he served for a short time as aide to General McClellan. On November 1st, 1862, he was appointed assistant inspector general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel of volunteers, and assigned to General Grant by the War Department. He was assigned to duty on the staff of Major General Sherman. During the operations in Mississippi and against Vicksburg General Wilson was again conspicuous for his engineering skill, and he also distinguished himself as General Grant, in the vicinity of Chattanooga, was the official commendation of Gen. W. F. Smith, with whom he was then acting. On December 31, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of major, and was assigned to duty on the staff of General Sherman. In April following the command of the Third division, of the cavalry corps, was transferred to General Sherman's cavalry corps, where he remained until the month of January, 1864, when he was appointed chief of the Cavalry Bureau in Washington. In April following the command of the command of the Third division, of the cavalry corps, was transferred to General Sherman's cavalry corps, where he remained until the month of January, 1864, when he was appointed chief of the Cavalry Bureau in Washington. In April following the command of the command of the Third division, of the cavalry corps, was transferred to General Sherman's cavalry corps, where he remained until the month of January, 1864, when he was appointed chief of the Cavalry Bureau in Washington.

Colonel Lubbock, of Texas. Francis R. Lubbock, who is the rebel President, reported by General Wilson as captured with him, is a native of Harris county, Texas. He was formerly Lieutenant Governor of that State, having been elected in 1857 with H. R. Runnels as Governor. His term expired in 1860. When the war began he went on the staff of General Longstreet, and served in first campaign at the battle of Manassas or Bull Run. He remained with Longstreet until 1864, when he was given the vacancy on the staff of Jeff. Davis, caused by the promotion of James Chestnut, of South Carolina, to be a brigadier general. He has since been serving in that capacity.

WILSON.

Occupation of Alabama by the National Armies.

The Sixteenth Army Corps in Montgomery.

GEN. ADAMS OPPOSED TO SURRENDERS.

He Burns Ninety-seven Thousand Bales of Cotton.

UNION SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

Political Complexion of Parties in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY UNDER THE OLD FLAG.

Civil Movement in Favor of the Union.

Mr. Wm. H. Wells' Despatch.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 27, 1865.

Accounts of the capture of Selma and Montgomery by General Wilson have doubtless reached you. A few days after the fall of Selma General Wilson took up the line of march for Montgomery. Very little resistance was encountered, and only a few unimportant skirmishes occurred with the demoralized rebel "butternuts" under Adams and Buford, who abandoned the proud little capital of Alabama in somewhat indecent haste. The scenes which characterized their sudden departure are described by loyal eyewitnesses as thoroughly disgraceful and cowardly.

The city was evacuated by the troops under Adams and Buford on Wednesday, the 12th of April. A committee appointed from the City Council, with a delegation of citizens, went out about three o'clock A. M., under flag of truce, to surrender the place to the United States authorities, and to ask of the general commanding the Union forces protection for the non-combatant citizens and private property.

The committee appointed by the Council, together with the Mayor, repaired to the headquarters of General Adams, and stated that they came as the representatives of the city to inquire of him what were his intentions with regard to the city—whether he would attempt its defense or would retreat.

Adams replied that their query was based upon the most idle curiosity, which he would not gratify. He did not know whether he would "make a fight" or not.

The committee then desired to know his design with regard to the cotton in the city warehouses. They asked him if he intended to burn it, and if he did, could it be destroyed without so much as to involve the safety of private property and the lives of women and children. His response to this reasonable and humane request was that he was determined at all hazards to burn the cotton, and if private property was destroyed he could not help it.

General Adams in turn asked the committee why they came to him with these interrogatories.

The Mayor stated that if the city was to be left without protection, it was the determination of the Council to go out to meet the Union General, and to ask at his hands, in the event of occupation by his troops, such protection for the citizens and private property as the circumstances might admit.

General Adams retorted that he did not apprehend surrenders of any sort, and that he would arrest any person attempting to leave the corporate limits with a flag of truce.

At about five o'clock orders were issued for the destruction of the cotton, and the smoke from Johnson's warehouse was to be the signal. The large cotton warehouses of Lehman, Dunn & Co., Gilmer and others were fired simultaneously. The scene which followed beggars description. Dense columns of smoke piled high above the city, and almost shut out the light of the sun. Women, with shrieks of consternation, were seen running hither and thither, crying and wringing their hands, and hundreds of excited persons were endeavoring to secure their furniture from the adjacent houses. The distress of the innocent persons endangered by the fury of the devastating element would have excited the pity even of the destroyers, if they had remained long enough to witness the execution of their desperate order. The flames enveloped the buildings and burned with great rapidity, and before night all these large warehouses, with their contents, lay in heaps of smoldering ruins. It was a miracle that the city was not utterly destroyed. The wind was setting in from the east, and carried the flames away from it. Still the escape seemed almost providential.

Ninety-seven thousand bales of cotton were burned.

Montgomery was run over.

The city is completely desolate. The highest courage, and to their efforts, perhaps, the city is indebted for its salvation. The members of the negro free company especially merit great praise. The brave fellows, reckless of life and limb, met the furious flame at every advance, and kept the conflagration in check.

An indiscriminate plunder of the warehouses and stores adjacent to the burned district was participated in by persons of every age, sex and color. The people crowded the roofs of the houses to prevent their catching fire.

THE CITY SURRENDERED.

All the struggles having passed through, and the picket line having been removed, the Mayor, with a detachment of police and citizens, went out in the

on the 8th of October, 1864. He is, consequently, in his forty-seventh year. He is a lawyer by profession, and has occupied many civil and military positions in Texas, to which State he emigrated many years since. In 1855 he was appointed Judge of the District Court of Texas, and in 1857 he was elected a member of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and was chosen to sit on several committees. He has since held the position of postmaster.

Colonel Burton N. Harrison, of Mississippi, has been the private secretary of Davis ever since his inauguration as rebel President. Of his history previous to the war we know nothing. His career has been confined to the duties of a private secretary.

William W. P. Johnston, of Kentucky, is a native of Louisville, the son of a well known physician of that city and nephew of General William Preston, of the same city, formerly Minister to Spain. He is familiarly known in Louisville as "Boots" Johnston. He was known there as a young man of wild, loose habits, very fond of indulging in amateur theatrical performances. He was very fond of playing Sir Charles Coldstream in "The Two Gentlemen of Verona." He played it with much taste. He affected the character in real life and tried to be an indolent, dissipated individual; but he has, doubtless, been thrown off his equilibrium by late events as thoroughly as Sir Charles was by his supposed murder of the old blacksmith. Johnston married some years since the sister of Matt. Ward, who became notorious as the murderer of the Kentucky schoolmaster, Butler.

General Wilson, commanding the mounted army, arrived in the course of the day, and established his headquarters at the residence of Colonel Pritchard. The troops poured into the city all through the day, and kept arriving all the next day. They were passed rapidly and in the strictest order, through the city to encampment several miles beyond town. Our division moved right on to Columbia, not even stopping to rest in this vicinity. The force was variously estimated at from sixteen thousand, all well equipped and mounted.

THE CITY AGAIN EVACUATED.

General Wilson on Thursday gave orders to the municipal authorities that he was going to evacuate the city, and the people must take care of themselves. The troops commenced to move out on Thursday, and by Friday afternoon the city was again deserted.

ANOTHER CONSPIRACY.

Before leaving General Wilson set fire to the railroad buildings, cars and locomotives, the government stores, shops, nitre works and arsenal, and in a few hours all were a mass of ruins. In the destruction of public and private property by fire General Wilson has suffered far.

ADVANCE OF THE SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

After a weary and dusty march from the Gulf, we arrived in the vicinity of the city of Montgomery, Second Maine cavalry, with the gallant and dashing spirit of their head, constituted the advance of this corps, and entered Montgomery on the morning of the 24th of April. The citizens crowded the doorways and street corners, and observed the novel cavalcade with interest and curiosity. One of the local papers, in its editorial remarks, says: "The forces of the United States have already entered the proud little city of Montgomery, the first capital of the confederacy. To some this may seem a very unimportant event, and to others a very trifling one. But, upon the fact, however, as one of the phases of war, and make up their minds to bear it as such citizens and soldiers, and women, and children, and the old and the young, as may facilitate the establishment of good order and good government."

THE FIRST FUEL CAPITAL.

The main body of General Smith's Army—McArthur's, Garrard's and Carr's divisions of the Sixteenth Corps—entered the city about noon on the 25th, and passed through the streets with colors gaily flying, and bands playing alternately "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle." The troops and the long wagon trains were passing through all day. The white citizens crowded the sidewalks to get a glimpse of the "barred ranks of blue," while vast numbers of delighted little negroes followed closely after them. To many of the negroes the sight of the Union flag was a new and welcome sight. The city was a scene of rejoicing and welcome greeted the sturdy columns. To others, no doubt, they appeared "disgraceful as an army with banners," and the cheering and shouting gave unmistakable evidence of dissatisfaction in their looks.

THE FIRST FUEL CAPITAL.

A brief description of this little city of Montgomery may not prove uninteresting. It is situated in a pleasant valley, in a bend of the Alabama river, and its surrounding country is fertile and productive. It is a city of hills, or even an approach to one, to relieve the monotony of the landscape. The only elevations of note are the hills of the city, which are of a fine, rolling character, and extend over as far and beautiful an area of table land as was ever decorated by the devastating march of war. Montgomery is a very pretty city, and its location is a degree of cultivated taste and refinement. The dwellings houses—chiefly frame ones, polished and comfortable, and the streets are clean and well kept. The city is a very pleasant place to live in, and its location is a degree of cultivated taste and refinement. The dwellings houses—chiefly frame ones, polished and comfortable, and the streets are clean and well kept. The city is a very pleasant place to live in, and its location is a degree of cultivated taste and refinement.

One of the handsomest residences in the city is a large frame building, which was occupied by Jeff. Davis while he was in the city. It is a very fine building, and its location is a degree of cultivated taste and refinement. The dwellings houses—chiefly frame ones, polished and comfortable, and the streets are clean and well kept. The city is a very pleasant place to live in, and its location is a degree of cultivated taste and refinement.

I am convinced that a majority of the people of this State, including the farmers and the working masses, with a large proportion of the leading citizens, are in sympathy with the Union, and have ever desired the restoration of their State to its old position with the sisters of the Union, from which it was dragged down by the rebel war. The people are tired of the political chicanery and intrigue. Among the faithful of Alabama were always considered Union men. Many of the people are tired of the political chicanery and intrigue. Among the faithful of Alabama were always considered Union men. Many of the people are tired of the political chicanery and intrigue. Among the faithful of Alabama were always considered Union men.

The only journal here, and indeed throughout the whole State, that seems to have evinced the least independence and spirit in its reporting of the rebel war, is the Montgomery Advertiser, which is still in successful existence, and is the only paper of the kind in the State. It is a very fine paper, and its location is a degree of cultivated taste and refinement. The dwellings houses—chiefly frame ones, polished and comfortable, and the streets are clean and well kept. The city is a very pleasant place to live in, and its location is a degree of cultivated taste and refinement.

Not that the citizens are not tired of the shadow of the old flag of the Union, they begin pretty freely to express their devotion to the Union and their long-promised malcontentment against the rebel war, and the old flag of the Union, they begin pretty freely to express their devotion to the Union and their long-promised malcontentment against the rebel war, and the old flag of the Union, they begin pretty freely to express their devotion to the Union and their long-promised malcontentment against the rebel war.

I understand the people are sick of a man meeting to consider the restoration of their State to the Union, with their State, which many of them consider has never been out of the Union. Leading citizens are now prepared to effect a compromise with their more conservative neighbors, who have always been loyal, to return Alabama to her old position in the family of the States.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

It is just beginning to be reported that General Wilson, the entire and complete possession of their State, with the capture of every important and important town, and the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia to General Grant, has satisfied even the most sanguine rebel that Davis has pretty effectually "played out." As a general thing, the people, if not all disposed to rejoice at the immediate prospect of peace and the return of friends and relatives to their homes. The loss of the "divine institution" of slavery does not even excite a sigh of regret, and every smile, reflecting Southern men have met rejoices that the war has at last been relieved from the incubus upon their agricultural and mechanical resources, upon their literature and general prosperity.

Fatal Accident in West Broadway.

About half-past nine o'clock last evening, as a Fifth Avenue car was passing through West Broadway, on its return trip, one of a party of women essayed to cross the street before the car should have passed it. The attempt was made, and the car struck her, killing her on the spot. The car was passing through West Broadway, on its return trip, one of a party of women essayed to cross the street before the car should have passed it. The attempt was made, and the car struck her, killing her on the spot.

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